

JUSTINIAN I began a brilliant
reign over the Eastern or Byzantine
Empire.

527-565

The ancient Romans were great lawmaking citizens. The law books of Emperor Justinian who lived from A.D. 527 until 565 gave a summary of more than 1000 years of their working out of laws.

527-565

The great Emperor, JUSTINIAN thought the moment propitious for recovering actual control. Theodoric's kingdom had collapsed, the Franks were divided, and neither Visigoths nor Vandals were any longer formidable.

First he divided his famous general BELISARIUS to Africa where he destroyed the remnants of the Vandals rule in 6 mos. (533)

527-565-Emperor

483-565

b d JUSTINIAN I

The last Byzantine emperor to rule in the West. His generals BELISARIUS and NARSES (eunuch) reconquered Italy and North Africa 533-534. In 532 political rivalries in the Capitol caused the NIKAI riots quelled only by decisiveness of the empress THEODORA. Justinian commissioned the great DIGEST of Roman law and built such great churches as HAGIA SOPHIA

and SAN VITALE.

527- 565 A.D

JUSTINIAN the Great

Recovered the old frontier of the Danube.
Saved the Empire from a threatened Persian
conquest, and then turned to restore the
imperial power in the West.

- He reconquered Africa, the Mediterranean
islands, and part of Spain.

His generals BECLISARIUS and
NARSES were victorious in Italy
but only after a dreadful twenty years'

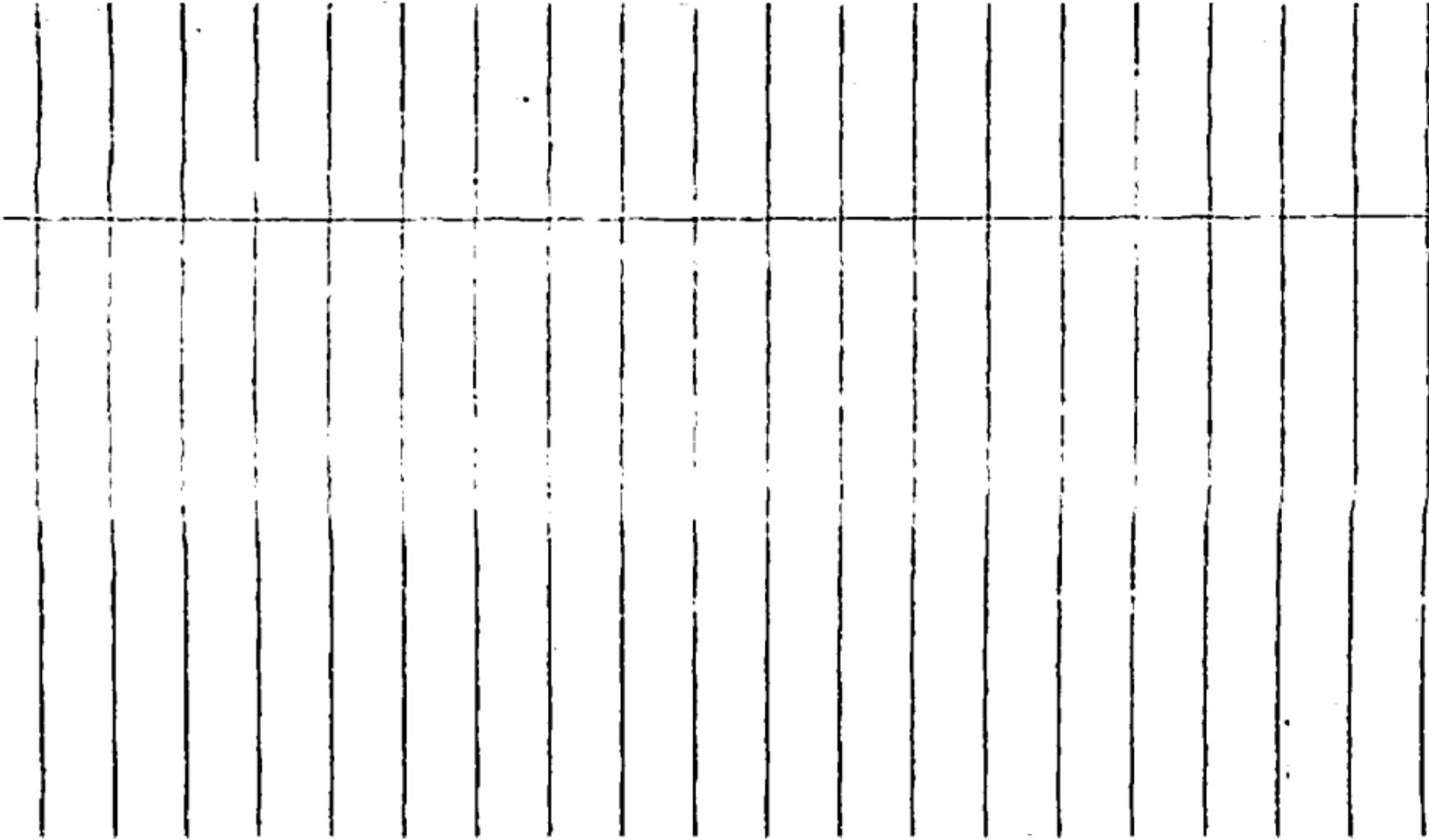
war which destroyed at once the
Spartan race and the rising greatness
of the peninsula

527-565 AD

MONASTERY OF ST. CATHERINE

in valley below Mount Sinai.

this fortified monastery was built by
Emperor Justinian the Great (527-565 AD)
on the traditional site of the burning bush,
the scene of Moses' call by God



5 27-565 (recd)

4836 → 5632

During Jusserains reign & his
Imperial authority was temporarily
reestablished in the West, the archbishops
of Ravenna and other bishops were
often encouraged by the imperial
church to resist such expressions
of papal authority as the confirmation
of an archiepiscopal election or the
attendance at a papal synod.



527-565

Justinian regarded himself as head of the church, appointed the bishop in the east and occasionally interfered in religious congresses.

His anxiety to promote orthodoxy led him to give recognition and support to the Pope's position. But Pope Vigilius was virtually a prisoner at Constantinople for

several years.

2 great generals BELISARIUS & NARSES

527-565

Justinian I, Byzantine Emperor